

PHOTOGRAPHIC NEWS

FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD

Severe Fighting in Spain and Defeats of the Republicans.

Madrid in a State of Alarm, but Quiet.

French Military Again Fire on the "Strike" Miners.

SPAIN.

Desperate Fighting and Republican Defeats—Threats of Assassination—Flight of a Legislator to Portugal—Alarm in Madrid.

Madrid, Oct. 10, 1893. Very desperate fighting between the republican forces and the troops of the government, which commenced at Valencia last Friday, the 8th instant, continues.

A republican deputy to the Cortes, Castero, having been threatened with assassination by the partisans of the government, has fled the country and taken refuge in Portugal.

Further rioting is looked for and dreaded in Madrid, but the reports say there is every probability of its being quelled promptly should it occur.

General Pierrard's Escape.

Madrid, Oct. 11, 1893. General Pierrard, the revolutionist, who was recently arrested at Tarragona and imprisoned, has escaped.

French Accounts from the Spanish Provinces. Perpignan, France, Oct. 11, 1893. A band of republican insurgents were defeated by the national troops at La Nauquera, in the northern part of Catalonia, yesterday.

Fear of an Outbreak in Madrid.

Paris, Oct. 11, 1893. A demonstration by the republicans is feared at Madrid. Great precautions have been taken by the government to prevent any outbreak.

Republican War Reports.

Paris, Oct. 11—Evening. Advice from republican sources represent that the insurrection is gaining ground. It is asserted that the government already fears a general attack on Madrid.

Official Reports of the Situation.

Madrid, Oct. 11, 1893. Official reports state that 1,800 insurgents of them surrendered to General Baidick.

Deputies Noquero and Palacios have given in their submission to the government.

Fighting continues at Saragossa, and the authorities demand reinforcements. Disturbances broke out in Valencia on Friday; but in Aragon, Andalusia and Catalonia the insurrection has lost its importance.

Parties just arrived here report that the republic has been proclaimed at La Carolina and Gandesa.

It is feared that the insurgents will even yet make a movement on Madrid, and great precautions are taken to resist them.

More Hopeful for the Government.

Madrid, Oct. 11—Evening. Cabecillo and Carbajal, two insurgent leaders, were captured and taken to the town of Ibi, where they were shot.

Aragon is now reported to be quiet. Order has been restored in Saragossa. Many of the insurgents were killed, wounded and taken prisoners.

FRANCE.

The Miners' Strike—Government Force and More Men Wounded—Agitation in the Cotton Districts.

Paris, Oct. 11, 1893. Despatches from Aubin, in the Department of Aveyron, have been received up to a late hour last evening. No new outbreaks had occurred among the miners, but the strike still continues.

Yesterday a large public meeting in the arrondissement of Belleville was dispersed by force. Resistance was offered, and several of the rioters were wounded.

There was a large meeting of the cotton manufacturers of the city of Mulhausen on Saturday to consider the question of the American cotton supply and other matters incidental to the trade.

They announced the commercial treaty recently concluded, and urged the substitution of the customs' tariff.

Napoleon to Enjoy His Convalescence.

Paris, Oct. 11, 1893. The Emperor will go to Compiegne to-morrow, and will not return until the 24th inst.

ENGLAND.

Politics Dull. London, Oct. 11, 1893. The English political news to-day is unimportant.

The Newmarket Races for Two Year Olds. London, Oct. 11, 1893. The newmarket race of two year olds commenced to-day.

The plate of 100 sovereigns for two year olds was won by S. W. Reeves' b. f. Fate, by Macaron, out of Songstress, beating b. f. Agiliter, second, and b. c. Braemar third. Eleven ran. The betting was ten to three against Fate and Agiliter and five to one against Braemar.

The Maiden Plate, for two year olds, was won by brother to Stafford, beating Thunder Cloud, second, and Verdure, third. Eleven ran. The betting at the start stood 7 to 1 against Maiden, 100 to 8 against Thunder Cloud and 20 to 1 against Verdure.

IRELAND.

Political Warning to the English Cabinet. Dublin, Oct. 11, 1893. At the late amnesty meeting in this city an address was adopted declaring that a refusal to release the Fenian prisoners will be regarded as an indication that the British government is determined to rule by terror, not conciliation.

Amnesty meetings have been held at Kanturk and Bandon in the county Cork.

GERMANY.

Intercommunion and Consolidation. Cassel, Oct. 11, 1893. Information has been received that a treaty has been concluded between Wurttemberg and the North German Confederation, which allows the subjects of either country to serve in the army of the other.

The State Constitution yesterday seized about \$8,000 worth of liquors belonging to a firm on Federal street, Boston.

William Birmingham was found dead in the streets of Utica yesterday morning. It is supposed that during Sunday night he fell from the fourth story of a building in which he lodged.

An attempt was made to rob the bank in Exbridge, Mass., on Sunday night, but the robbers were frightened off, leaving their boots behind.

A man named Fox, while intoxicated, made an assault upon the conductor of the train from Little Rock, Ark., on Saturday. Fox was killed by the conductor in self-defense.

The smoking car on the 6 o'clock train from New York on the Hudson River was thrown from the track by a stone while passing Dobbs' Ferry this afternoon. The car was dinged a long distance, but no one was hurt.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Attempted Assassination in Worcester—Effects of the Storm. Worcester, Oct. 11, 1893. A man named Patrick Kerr was found in the street last evening in a dying condition, with severe stab wounds inflicted on various parts of his body. He is alive, but refuses to give any information of the affair.

The storm last night did not prove so destructive as we feared, although in many places the recent reports were exaggerated. The only serious case in Fitchburg and vicinity, where only the utmost efforts prevented serious damage.

The Worcester County Musical Convention will meet in this city next Monday and continue for four days.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1893. The Quarrel between the Radical and Hamilton Republicans in Texas.

It turns out that the main object of the late visit of Senator Wilson here was to see the President and get him to stop the slaughter of the Hamilton men in Texas and the Dent men in Mississippi. Mr. Wilson's argument was that the turning out of the friends of the opposition candidates would only make capital for them and produce a reaction in their favor.

Ben Butler, who came close upon the heels of Wilson, heard of his operations, and set about to meet what he had done. He told the President the only way to save the conservatives was to feel that the administration was against them; this would strengthen the radicals and make them fight more vigorously.

There was nothing to be gained by compromising. General W. S. Clarke, of Texas, at whose instance most of the charges have been made in that State, follows upon the argument of Butler as against Wilson. Clarke is well known to Grant, having served with him in the army, and the indications are that he will take the advice of Butler and Clarke rather than that of Wilson.

The letter of General Reynolds to the President has had its effect, and there is reason to believe that he will keep on turning out Hamilton men and putting radicals in their places.

The Constitutionality of Municipal Harbor Fees is settled by the Supreme Court. Mr. Charles F. Barnes of this city, is determined to have the question of the constitutionality of State and municipal harbor fees settled beyond the shadow of a doubt.

Not satisfied with the recent decision of Justice Plant in a case brought against the corporation of Georgetown, and which was eminently favorable to his side, Mr. Barnes has commenced another suit against the city of Washington to recover damages for the exaction of harbor fees from the owners of the schoons Stafford and Jenny Baker and the schooner Imogene, in the year 1866.

Mr. Barnes intends to have this case carried to the Supreme Court and thus have the question finally and positively settled.

The Schreman Case—Opinion of Judge Fisher. The Criminal Court to-day Judge Fisher delivered an opinion in a case brought by the State against the Schreman case, in which the defendant was convicted on the indictment for taking and carrying unpaid bank notes from the Treasury building. He read a section of the act of February, 1867, as applicable to the case, and set forth the characteristics which an instrument must have to become the subject of the crime.

It must be a paper printed and stamped and intended to be put in circulation by or on behalf of the United States, as a note authorized by law to be put in circulation as a note of the United States. The offence, then, described in the act is simply the taking and carrying away, without authority from the United States, from the building or vault where the same is placed or deposited by the authorities of the United States, of any paper, printed, stamped and intended to be put in circulation on behalf of the United States.

The United States Supreme Court convened at the usual hour, and the Chief Justice announced the following decisions on certain cases argued yesterday.

Chief Justice Chase and Associate Justices Loring, Peck and Milligan were present, but no business was transacted, the Court having adjourned until to-morrow in respect to the memory of ex-President Pierce, under whose administration the bill establishing that court was passed and by whom it was signed before becoming a law.

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LOUISVILLE COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.

Reception of Ex-President Fillmore in Louisville—Speech of the Mayor. Louisville, Oct. 11, 1893. At one o'clock to-day the names of 143 delegates were registered at the office of the Committee of Arrangements. The delegates are principally from the South.

At eleven o'clock ex-President Millard Fillmore held a public reception at the Court House. He was introduced by Mr. F. F. Fox, of this city, in a neat address of welcome, which was responded to by Mr. Fillmore as follows:

MR. MAYOR AND GENTLEMEN OF LOUISVILLE: This reception is an honor and a pleasure which I had no reason to expect. Were I a candidate for some high official office, or did I come with the prestige of official power, I might account for this assembly here to-day. Nearly twenty years have elapsed since I last visited this city, and I feel to-day as being in prospect a deliberative body gathered from every State in the Union—the Union restored—that patriotic and glorious Union, which has thrived and flourished, and has not only survived, but has grown and prospered, and that our country may be one and united for ever. (Applause.)

For this honor, therefore, for not adding to this address a word of condolence, but with simply thanking you for this honor. (Applause.)

Mr. Fillmore then met a large number of citizens, with whom he shook hands.

TENNESSEE.

Inauguration of Governor Senter. Nashville, Oct. 11, 1893. Governor Senter was inaugurated to-day. In his address he pledges himself to support the interests of the people without regard to party, race or color, but gives no expression of opinion upon any political topic.

ILLINOIS.

Health of Admiral Farragut. Chicago, Oct. 11, 1893. The condition of Admiral Farragut, who has been improving throughout the day, and is now considered to be entirely out of danger.

FREE TRADE VERSUS PROTECTION.

Discussions at Music Hall, in Boston. Boston, Oct. 11, 1893. There was a fair audience in Music Hall to hear the discussion of free trade and protection between Professor Perry and Horace Greely, the Professor opening the discussion by saying:

The subject of free trade, separated from those other subjects which are often thrown around it to confuse the public mind, is a subject of the highest importance to the people of this country. It is a subject which has been discussed for centuries, and which has produced some of the most important changes in the history of the world.

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Ways and Means, organize lobbies, make combinations and exert by their display of grasping selfishness what was said to me by a late distinguished legislator of this country: "We are doing nothing but making a man a free trader it is to him on this committee. There have been before us during the last session of Congress, many bills which have been passed, but which have not been put into effect. It is my duty to lay on the table all bills which are not put into effect, and to increase the price of their product and thus rob the public."

Mr. Greely, upon being introduced by the Mayor, was received with vigorous applause, and proceeded to deliver a lecture on the subject of free trade and protection. He admitted that protection was a new idea, but so new as railroads and telegraphs, that the Romans understood the system it would have insured them millions upon millions of wealth, if it had not saved their ancient civilization.

Mr. Greely's view of the duties on agricultural products raised the price of home products. If this position is not shown to be hostile to every species of duty on imports. The two free trade propositions of sweeping duties and the debt duty together fit into each other. He replied to Mr. Perry's suggestion that he had had plenty of good company in both camps. The champions of slavery were always determined ultra free traders. An advocate of the slave trade or of opening the territories to the slaveholders was never known as a free trader.

Mr. Greely wanted to buy their labor in the cheapest market—Africa. When these men lost power by the election of Harrison a protective tariff was passed, but it was not restored during the late war. He rejoiced in the even tariff that had been the result of the war, but for which the world would never have been an even better country. Beginning in 1815-17, there was a steady discussion in almost every newspaper, Congress and Legislature, as to whether or not it was for the benefit of the country to protect its citizens at the frontier. It was thoroughly discussed, and resulted in the tariff of 1824. After several years the question of the country was brought up for a higher tariff was passed in 1828. The protection has been done out of a tariff since several times by trickery, but never when the issue was clearly before the people. Tariffs, however, are carried by the necessity felt by the people for protection to their industry in seasons of depression.

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